The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,928—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

277

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	2½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go o the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1-0.
Each succeeding line	„	0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Cargo for Vizagapatam to the Hooghly Ports. The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH, AND JEDDAH.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each Month

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 90	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	Including Wines	„ 90	Without food
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

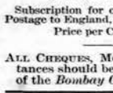
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons. H.P.		1880.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	16th Oct.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.
S.S. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

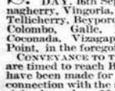
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN. Noml.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
S.S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2289	500	to follow.
S.S. BRITTANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	do.
S.S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	3950	425	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
	Liverpool	„ 500
	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
	Naples	„ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th September on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th August 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
S.S. KAISAR-I-HIND	1863	700	R. Methven	18th Sept.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th „
S.S. POONA	3130	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th „
S.S. THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
S.S. LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (S) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2121	370	A. Symons	21th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

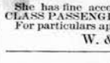
SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.



THE new steamer PESHWA will sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 16th September, taking cargo for RANGOON.

She has fine accommodation for FIRST and SECOND GLASS PASSENGERS.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ITALIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Glasgow and Liverpool, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at Sugar Bazaar at 3 p.m. By order Outumchand Rakhvidass at his godown, on account and at the risk of Khoja Momanbhoy Ganjee.

101 Bags Sugar.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood housemold furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of H. Robottom, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Executors of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., the effects belonging to the estate of the deceased gentleman, comprising a few articles of household furniture, table ornaments and flower vases, musical box, figures, 1 iron lathe with tools, carpenters' tools and bench, 3 cameras of sizes with lenses, photographic tent, Cambay carpets, 1 carbine in leather case, 1 collapsible canoe with oars, 1 English built dog-cart, a set of English-made brass mounted single harness, &c.

By order of Menon Hajee Haroon Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. S. Judge and Harry Judge.

2 silver masonic card stands with glass trays.

1 Cashmere and 1 China shawl.

These are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of W. Coen, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 179, Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware a first class mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments and figures, a handsome open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay horses, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.—The FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, BENTINCK'S BUILDINGS, North Beach, Madras, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Special Business to be transacted :—

To receive the Report of the Directors.

To elect Directors in room of the present Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors.

To obtain the Shareholders' sanction to the registration of the Company in England.

And such other general business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,

ARBUTHNOT AND CO., Secretaries.

Madras, 11th September 1880.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES ATHLETIC SPORTS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 24TH AND 25TH INST.,

Instead of on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 27th and 28th inst., as previously advertised.

It has been found necessary to alter the days in order to suit the majority of members of the Corps, and intending competitors are reminded that as entries close 20th inst., names should be sent in at once to the Honorary Treasurer, Colour Sergeant Macrae, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Fort.

In place of the 100 yards Flat Race for Buglers, there will be 2 races of 100 yards each, open to Schools.

F. STOKES, Captain, 83rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Honorary Secretaries.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT

OF

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A TRULY safe and efficient remedy for quickly rectifying all disorders of the human system arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

In bottles Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

Prepared by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN

COD-LIVER OIL.

THE season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast for Cod-Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessee and Manager ..... T. P. HUDSON.

THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.

HIGHLY DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

OF

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE MONARCHS OF MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MELODY.

LAST NIGHT ! LAST NIGHT ! !

OF THE PRESENT

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

☞ DON'T FAIL SEEING THIS GREAT BILL OF NOVELTIES. ☜

Acknowledged to be the most interesting performance that has visited India for years.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs.	32
Private Box to admit 4	„	16
Orchestra Stall	„	4
Stall	„	3
Pit	„	2
Back Seat	„	1

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Box and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

WANTED, a competent DISPENSING ASSISTANT, fully capable of taking charge of a large CHEMIST and DRUGGIST Establishment.

Apply, giving references, forwarding copies of testimonials, and salary wanted. Married man preferred.

E. PETERS & CO.,
General Merchants, Upper Sind, Sukkur.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BEN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have always on hand a large and FRESH ASSORTMENT of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c., the genuineness of which is guaranteed, as all the goods are ordered out direct from the best and known manufacturers. The charges are very moderate, and quite inconsistent with the nature and character of the goods sold.

A quarterly wholesale price list is in the press, and a copy will be sent free by post on application. Orders now registered.

Up-country indenters are requested to instruct their agents to make purchases from

B. S. MADON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c.
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Civil Suit No. 2 of 1880, District Court side.

Mr. Lindsay ..... Plaintiff.

Against

1. Mr. MULLALY .....
2. Captain J. H. READE ..... } Defendants.

WHEREAS an order has been passed by the Court on the 30th day of July last, that the PARTNERSHIP between the parties should be DISSOLVED and the property called Chengal Estate should be SOLD by the Court on the 3rd November 1880, NOTICE is HEREBY given that the property mentioned hereunder will be sold on such date at the Court House. The sale is to take effect from the 1st day of November 1880, although the property is to be actually sold on the 3rd of the said month.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

The Chengal Coffee Estate, 196 acres, survey measurement 120 under cultivation, near Coonoor, on the Nilgiris.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of September 1880.

N. A. ROUPELL,
Acting Judicial Commissioner.

For further particulars apply to

Mr. MULLALY, Coonoor,
Captain J. HARPER READE,
Woodville, Ootacamand,
or
Mr. A. LINDSAY, Coonoor.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for

PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER AND COMPANY have always in Stock :—

A. B. C. Letter Cases.	Hand Blotters, Inks.	Photo Frames. Photographs.
Account Books.	Inkstands.	Playing Cards.
——Blocks.	Ivory Penholders.	Portfolios.
Albums for Xmas Cards.	——Paper Knives.	Poetical Works.
Bezique Boxes.	——Tablets.	Pocket Inkstands.
——Markers.	Law Books.	——Knives.
Bibles.	Ledgers.	Planchettes.
Birthday Cards.	——Rests.	Periodicals.
Books.	Letts's Diaries.	Porcelain Slates.
Blotting Books.	Light Literature.	Presentation Articles.
——Pads.	Letter Clips.	——Books.
Carbonic Paper.	——Files Boxes.	Purses.
Card Games.	——Scales.	Prayer Books.
Cookery Books.	——Cages.	Quill Pen Machines.
Crest Albums.	Manifold Writers.	——Tooth Picks.
Church Services.	Measuring Tape.	Rapid Writers.
Compendium of Games.	Medical Books.	Rulers.
Copying Books.	MSS. Books.	Reference Books.
Call Bells.	Music Portfolio.	Scientific Books.
Date Cases.	Multiplex——	Scissors.
——Stands.	Memo. Books.	Scrap Albums.
Desks.	——Blocks.	Stamp——
Despatch Boxes (Leather.)	——Slips.	Silver Pencil Cases
Elastic Bands.	Newspapers.	Stationery.
Erasers.	Novels.	Standard Books.
French Novels.	Note Books.	Sealing Wax.
Glass Inkstands.	Newspaper Scrap Books.	Silk Book Markers
—Paper Weights.	Office Twine.	Toy Books.
Gum Bottles.	Pencils.	Visiting Cards.
Gold Ink.	Pencil Cases.	Writing Paper.
Hymn Books.	Penholders.	——Desks.
Hand Magnifiers.	Pens.	Whist Markers.
	——Racks.	Wallets.
	Photo. Albums.	

MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.

EECKLAER'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities, is refreshing, invigorating, delightful to use, never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets.....Re.	1	0	Per Box of doz. ...Rs. 3 8
Per 1 lb. Bar .....As.	0	12	Per 3 lbs. Bars ... „ 2 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS will be COMMENCED in the course of a few days, and as soon as completed, we shall OPEN our NEW GOODS for the coming season which have been especially selected for us by our representative from the best HOME MARKETS, and will comprise the choicest and latest novelties in all classes of goods, and the prices will be marked in plain figures at such exceptionally low rates so as to ensure a speedy sale, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

N.B.—BUSINESS CARRIED ON AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Penholders.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	...	Rs.	25	0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„	30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„	35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE

TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S

GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING

AT

TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

WANTED, by a FIRM of ENGLISH BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS (Wholesale only), an AGENT to take orders for their MANUFACTURES on COMMISSION. Good references required. Address W. P. & Co.,
24, Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited,

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September 1880, at 3 o'clock, to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 13th instant—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be authorised to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and intended to be called the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, all the property of the Company remaining after the recent sale to Government, moveable and immoveable, including their assets, rights, credits, business and good will, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer, 750 Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, in the said New Apollo Press Company, Limited, such 750 Shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every share in the Apollo Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share in the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, for each share held by him in the Apollo Press Company, Limited ; the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, in further consideration of such assignment, undertaking the payment and discharge of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and the performance of all contracts and engagements of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, save and except the performance of the contract for the said sale to Government, which will shortly be completed by the said Liquidators, and the discharge of any liabilities which may relate to the land and property sold."

By order of the Liquidators,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1880.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited,

28 HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Total sales in year ended April 1880.... £514,144

Number of Members 12,581

WINES, GROCERIES, OILMAN'S STORES, PROVISIONS are prepared specially for SHIPMENT to INDIA, and all other Goods suitable for export, kept at the Stores, are supplied to Members abroad at the HOME PRICES, which are considerably under those usually charged by the trade.

Persons in the Civil Service of the Crown, and Officials, including Justices of the Peace, Officers in the Army and Navy, the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, Clergymen, Members of the Legal and Medical professions, and their Widows, Sons, and Daughters, are admitted as members of the Society.

Price Lists, and any information required, will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

By Order,
GEO. HALY, Secretary.

28 Haymarket, London, S. W., August, 1880.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION TILEWORKS.

TILES FOR THE SEASON 1880-81.

MANGALORE GROOVED TILES.—Since the first introduction of these Tiles in 1865, they have, on account of their intrinsic worth, met with general approval, not only in the Bombay Presidency, and along the Coast, but also in the mountainous districts of Mysore, Coor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14.

THERE is still a very quiet feeling apparent in general business, and it is evident that no additional activity can be expected until after the holidays. There can be no doubt that the position is steadily improving, but the actual result will not be apparent yet awhile.

With the one exception of Cotton, the home advices still consist of the same stereotyped phrases, quiet and unchanged. Stocks in London are unaltered all round; Consols at 97⅞; French Rentes at 120½; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80⅞ for Fours and 87⅛ for Fours-and-a-half. The Money Market is likewise without change.

In the General Produce Markets there is no movement to notice. Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Seeds, and wheat are all as last quoted. Metals also are given at previous prices.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are reported firm, but from what we can learn of private advices, there are no buyers at higher prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market is again reported strong, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Prices of American were quoted 1-16d. higher both on the spot and for deliveries, but there is no alteration in rates of Surats. As we have previously pointed out, it is evident that the present strength of the market rests entirely with the scarcity of tenderable American for this month's delivery, and although this will doubtless have a tendency to turn the attention of the trade to the lower grades of Americans and Surats, it is not likely, we think, that prices of the latter can advance materially.

From New York yesterday's telegram advises an advance from 11 11-16 to 11 13-16 cents in ready Mid Uplands, and from 10 77 to 10 95 cents per lb. in December shipment. The receipts, however, are increasing daily, and at a pace which shows that the existing range of prices is attracting Cotton to market even more rapidly than the probable increase in the crop would warrant. The following are the figures:—

	1880	1879	1878
Two days' receipts	21,000	16,000	15,100
Three days' do.	37,000	23,000	25,800

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and with nothing from Calcutta in the shape of support, rates have given way 1-32d. all round. In the morning there was one bank on drawer of demand at 1s. 8¼d., but the rate was not obtainable in the afternoon. The whole appearance of the market, and in fact surrounding influences, are in favor of lower rates, but people are afraid to back a fall by operations of any extent with the existing uncertainty regarding Council drafts. We quote now:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
France 3 "	2·15	"

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium, and an amount in telegraphic transfer is reported to have been done at 3-16. For 60 days' sight we quote ¼ to 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm. Of Fours there are buyers at Rs. 96⅜, but we have not heard of any business. Of Fours-and-a-half a considerable amount has changed hands at Rs. 104½, at which there are still buyers.

SHARES.—The market is still firm with an upward tendency, but transactions to-day have not been large. Bank shares are unaltered, as also are Press and Land Companies. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still tend upwards, and our quotations mark a further partial rise of Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON.—There is nothing doing in ready Cotton except for the local Mills, and for March delivery prices may be called nominal for New Akote at Rs. 216 and Broach at Rs. 226, but we hear of a native firm having bought 150 bales New F. G. F. Dhollera for May delivery at Rs. 200 per candy F. P.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are unaltered, with no business passing.

In FREIGHTS the only business to notice is the fixing of the s. s. Clan Lamont for London via Kurrachee at 31s. 3d. from Kurrachee and 27s. 6d. from Bombay. For Liverpool we still quote 17s. 6d. for weight and 25s. for measurement by the s. s. India.

PIECE GOODS are steady but not active. Dealers show decidedly more firmness, and are not disposed to force sales unless at full market rates, although in the meantime there is no apparent increase in the demand.

In COALS there is nothing fresh to report.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Medea, 1,065 tons, Captain W. Thomson, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

THE B. I. S.. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 344 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr. Cox and 67 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (11th August), via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee, Mr. Aspundiar Eranee, and ten deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain P. H. Tanzel, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. S. Jarman, Captain John Grant, Major J. A. S. Colquhoun, Lieut. C. W. Kellie, Major P. F. Butler, Major O. W. Braine, Mr. Abdool Raza Sallima, Col. H. Dawkes, Captain J. G. C. Robaham, two Inspectors and two clerk, and 90 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst from Venice, brought the English Mail and the following cargo:—18 packages glassware, 28 packages colour and paints, 1,339 packages piece goods, 93 bales twist, 4 cases beads, 41 packages papers, 40 casks beer, 1 case boots, 6 cases cochineal, 248 cases wine, 30 cases brandy, 2 cases whiskey, 2 boxes gold coins, 76 boxes specie, 3 boxes gold, 2 boxes pearls, 1 box pearl and specie, 1 box pearls and oigd, 15 packages bhysabole, 6 packages ivory, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
13	Kashgar (s)	Webber	Suez, Sept 3.
14	Abyssinia (s)	Smith	Delagoa Bay, Aug 11.
	China (s)	Atkinson	Hongkong, Aug 24.
	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Sept 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Punjaub (s)	Tanzel	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The ship Medea, Thomson, to Java, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Balsora, to Marseilles and Genoa via Jeddah.
Steamer Pachamba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 11 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
July. 30 Essex, ship, Codlin, from New York.
Aug. 11 Jedda, ss, from Singapore.
19 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Graham, from Seychelles.
21 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
30 Orion, ss, Wheby, from Liverpool.
31 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Southampton.
31 Inchmaree, Griffiths, from Bombay.
31 Java, ss, Magenis, from Bombay.
Sept. 1 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Byles, from Perim.
2 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, from Zanzibar.
2 Gaunet, ss, Butler, from Colombo.
3 Sindh, ss, Monge, from Marseilles.
3 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, from Java.
3 Patna, ss, Avern, from London.
4 Tanjore, ss, Scrivinor, from Bombay.
4 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Calcutta.
4 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
4 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Calcutta.
4 Mercara, ss, Ward, from Perim.
4 Cadiz, ss, Echieton, from Manilla.
4 Dago, ss, Haddock, from Pondicherry.
5 Leon, ss, Orana, from Liverpool.
5 Italia, ss, Knox, from Liverpool.
5 Sidonian, ss, Blight, from Bombay.
5 City of Baltimore, ss, Valle, from Bombay.
6 Gulf of Suez, ss, Allan, from Pondicherry.
6 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
6 Garonne, ss, Hillcott, from Adelaide.
7 Ettorefieramosca, It Cort, from Assabbay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Graham, to Perim.
31 Indus, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.
31 Inchmaree, ss, Griffiths, to Havre.
Sept. 2 Gaunet, ss, Butler, to London.
3 Strathleven, ss, Pearson, to Marseilles.
4 Essex, ship, Codin, to Calcutta.
4 Orion, ss, Wheby, to Calcutta.
4 Sindh, ss, Mange, to Shanghai.
4 Tanjore, ss, Scrivinor, to Venice.
4 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to London.
4 Cadiz, ss, Echieton, to Liverpool.
4 Dago, Haddock, to Marseilles.
5 Godavery, ss, Minier, to Mauritius.
5 Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.
5 Goa, ss, Hay, to London.
5 Leon, ss, Orana, to Manilla.
5 Italia, ss, Knox, to Bombay.
5 Sidonian, ss, Blight, to Marseilles.
5 City of Baltimore, Valle, to Liverpool.
6 Abyssinia, Smith, to Bombay.
6 Mercury, ss, Ward, to Zabel Zoogker.
6 Gulf of Suez, ss, Allan, to Marseilles.
7 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
7 Garonne, ss, Hillcott to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Jedda, ss, from Singapore.
Java, Magenis, from Bombay.
Sea Gull, H M, ss, Byles, from Perim.
Ettorefieramosca, It Cort.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon s—15 cases polished plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 5 packages paints, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 200 bundles hoop iron, Nasserwanjee Cooverjee; 5 cases whiskey, King, King and Co.

Rydal Hall s—1 casks copper wire, Essoofally Abdoolally; 5 barres tinned plates, Ramaljee Ebramjee; 3 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—23 cases beads, Essoofally Abdoolally; 18 cases shawls, and 1 box silk piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 166 pieces, ivory Ebram Passionee; 30 pieces ivory Jairam Damoder; 52 pieces ivory Joharimull Budrichund; 200 packages cloves, Cherrimbhoy Ebram.

FROM YOKOHAMA.

Avoca s—10 bales twist, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FROM HONGKONG.

Avoca s—8 cwts coplates and 4 cwts bhysabole, Allana Munjee; 2 bundles ivory, Datardina Mowjee; 125 cwts onions, Husson Babun; 12 empty iron treasuries, Mahamed Hascin.

Zambesi s—111 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—6 cases bristles, Peeroo Mahomed; 28 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co; 21 bales skins, Fucker Mahamed Mustan; 8 bales hides, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 8 bales hides, Mahomedally and Co; 11 bales hides, Peerbhoy Banjee, 27 bales hides and skins, Dawoodbhoy Hassum, 50 bales hides Allarakhia, Sazon; 9 cases woolen handkerchiefs, Javermull Dulsookrok, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, 1 case beads, Haiee Essac Soab and Son.

India s—6 cases champagne and 4 cases sherry; King, King and Co, 25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee, 12 cases whiskey, W Watson and Co, 10 cases butter, Volkart Brothers, 7 rolls sheet lead, 2 casks paints of sorts, and 20 boxes tin plates, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co, 30 cases oilmanstores and cheese, 1 case butter, 2 cases hams and 4 cases cheese J J de Souza.

Nizam s—10 cases candles, Ludha Ebram and Co.

Lennox s—200 cases clay pipes, Ewart, Latham and Co; 10,000 fire bricks, Joseph Soares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Braine, Major, 18th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Dowker, Col., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on duty, from England.
Grant, Col., 17th Madras N. I., on duty, from England.
Holmes, 2nd Lieut., 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Wetherell, Major, 16th Regt., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Mansell, Surg. Major, on duty, to Malta.
Clark, Surg., on duty, to Natal.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Mein, Lieut. and Adjt., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Gomes, Surg., on duty, to Deolalee.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Colquhoun, Major, R. A., on duty to Kandahar.
Philips, Major, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Bulton, Major, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Kandahar.
Davies, 2nd Lieut., 81st Regt., on duty, to Ferozpore.
Braine, Major, 18th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Jacobabad.
Robotham, Captain, 63rd Regt., on duty, to Kandahar.
Douglas, Surg. Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Ashton, Surg. Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kellie, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kandahar.
Egan, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Dowker, Col., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Day, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 11.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BLUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Lieut W H Chippindall, R E, Exe Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Pishin Division, made over, and Lieut F B G D'Aguilar, R E, Exe. Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Pishin Division on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

Central India Notification No 15, dated 3rd Aug 1880, referring to Mr R E Nelson's reversion from Exe Engr, 4th Grade, (temporary rank), to Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is cancelled under orders from the Government of India, dated 26th idem.

Major G R Gibbs, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed Exe Engr, Northern Road Division, of which he received charge from Mr H F White on the afternoon of the 19th Aug 1880.

Mr H F White, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed Exe Engr, Mhow Division, of which he received charge from Mr R E Nelson on the 28th August 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Lieut H L Wells, R E, Exe Engr, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 13th July, 1880. This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 36, dated 18th Aug 1880.

Lieut A C Bruce, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters, Staff of the Inspr Genl, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st Sept 1880.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr I Sherlock Hubbard, Depy Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr R K Williams, Examiner of Accounts, received charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley and (Open Line) Kandahar State Railways, on the afternoon of the 27th August 1880.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th September 1880.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D Company:—No 1195, W J Thurlow; No 1196, W White; No. 1197, W Rose; No 1198, W Gibbs; No 1199, F Thomas.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 27.

Royal Engineers, Lieut Richard Gardiner to be Captain, vice J Dundas, V C (late Bengal, killed in action. Dated 24th December, 1879.

Lieut John Hare to be Captain, vice E T Wynne, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1880.

Lieut Rose Franklin Moore to be Captain, vice F G Oldham, promoted. Dated 24th January, 1880.

Lieut George Henry to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W H Collins, deceased. Dated 29th July, 1880.

Staff, Lieut Col Francis Walter de Winton, Royal Artillery, to be Military Secy to the Right Honourable John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K T, G C M G, Govr Genl of the Dominion of Canada. Dated 28th April, 1880.

Captain Frederick Stringer, 23rd Foot, to be Garrison Instructor, Western District, vice Major and Brevet Lieut Col F J Hutchison, half-pay, late 61th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Dated 1st October, 1880.

Captain Aubrey Maurice Maude, 90th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, V C, K C B, half-pay, late 90th Foot, commanding the troops in the Chatham District. Dated 28th August, 1880.

BREVET.

The surname of the Officer promoted to the rank of Genl in the *Gazette* of 6th August, 1880, is Greathed, and not as therein stated.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G," "DAVID," "FLYING SAPPER," "HARD UP"—Held over because of pressure on our space.

CITIZEN.—Your letter is the second to hand of the same length on that subject. The letter to which these are replies was six weeks *in type* waiting to see the light, its length keeping it back. Correspondents should take the hint and write not all they think, but a selection and epitome of their thoughts and arguments.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

As far back as the records of history, written or monumental, can penetrate, standards of some kind or another are found forming a conspicuous part of the pomp and circumstance of war. Perhaps the earliest authentic mention of them is to be found in the second chapter of the book of Numbers, where it is commanded that "every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard with the ensign of their father's house," the most celebrated of which tribal ensigns was the lion of the tribe of Judah. From the frequent mention of banners throughout the Old Testament, they seem to have impressed the religious Jews much as they impress more exclusively warlike nations with their combination of terror and beauty. Had they not so affected the Jewish mind, the author of the Song of Solomon would not have apostrophised his love as being "beautiful as Tirrjah, comely as Jerusalem, and terrible as an army with banners." If we turn from the kingdoms of Judah and Israel to their Assyrian oppressors, we find the same predilection for standards evidenced by the battle pieces represented on the walls of Nineveh, in most of which the standard-bearer raising on high a circular banner with a bull as device, is a prominent figure. Although the Greeks used standards both in their armies and fleets, they regarded them with less reverence than most other warlike nations, and few mentions of flags are to be found in Greek literature. In Rome, on the contrary, the flags and the silver eagles whichwere placed on the top of the flagstaff by Marius, were the objects of an almost idolatrous veneration, which was often turned to good account in critical moments by bold standard bearers. Thus we are told by Livy that during an attack upon the camp of one of Hannibal's commanders' the prefect of a Pelignian cohort threw the standard of the cohort over the enemy's palisade, and called down curses on himself and the cohort if they did not rescue it. Fired by his enthusiastic appeal and spurred on by fear of the shame of losing their standard, they burst impetuously through the palisade and effected the capture of the camp. Nor did the soldiers' veneration for their military standards decrease at a later time. When the Roman gods were little more than names, the eagles of the legions were to the soldiers a very real object of adoration. On the occasion of Cæsar's first invasion of Britain the Roman soldiers showed a decided repugnance to descending from their galleys and attacking the enemy "until the standard bearer of the tenth legion leaped with his eagle into the waves and summoned his comrades to the rescue." Then, excited by the danger of their adored ensign, the soldiers threw themselves into the water, repulsed the barbarians, and made good their landing." The regard that the Romans had for their standards is shown by their extreme grief when the Germans captured the eagles of Varus' legions and the Parthians those of Crassus, and by the great satisfaction felt at their recovery from the hands of the barbarians. As in the case of the colours lost at Isandula their discovery was not easy even when victory was secured. One of the flags of the second battalion of our 24th Regiment has never yet been found although the flagstaff was discovered in a Zulu kraal. In like manner there was great difficulty in regaining the eagles lost by Varus, one of which was actually buried in the earth that it might be more effectually concealed. These facts point to one of the greatest disadvantages of colours. In battle they are a conspicuous point for the enemies' attack; if captured they form highly prized and conspicuous trophies; while their recapture is very difficult, as they can be rolled up into a small space and easily concealed when the avenging army wins the victory, and kept to be displayed again in the future when the war is over and the victorious army has departed.

Of the various races that over-ran the Roman Empire the Mahometan conquerors were most addicted to the worship of flags, perhaps, because their religion forbade so strictly all ordinary forms of idolatry. There are several standard celebrated in the early annals of Mahometan conquest, some of which are said to be still in existance. In the battle of Muta, in which Mahometan fanaticism was first opposed to the discipline of a regular army, all the interest centres round the sacred standard which was entrusted to no inferior officer, but to Zeid, the commander of the army of the faithful. It cost Zeid and two other of its heroic defenders their lives. "In the heat of the conflict Zeid received a mortal wound. The sacred banner was falling from his grasp, but was seized and borne aloft by Jaafar. The battle thickened round him, for the banner was the object of fierce contention. He defended it with desperate valour. The hand by which he held it was struck off; he grasped it with the other. That too was severed; he embraced it with his bleeding arms. A blow from a scimetar cleft his skull; he sank dead upon the field still clinging to the standard of the faith. Abdallah, the poet, next reared the banner; but he too fell beneath the sword. Khaled, the new convert, seeing the three Moslem leaders slain, now grasped the sacred standard, but in his hand it remained aloft. His voice rallied the wavering Moslems: his powerful arm cut its way through the thickest of the enemy. If his own account may be credited, and he was one whose deeds needed no exaggeration, nine scimetars were broken in his hand by the fury of the blows given by him in this deadly conflict." An instance like this shows, on the one hand, the devotion that a flag can inspire, and on the other, the number of valuable lives which may be sacrificed to such a feeling of devotion. When Mahomet went in person to attack the city of Khaibar, his army marched under two flags, one a yellow flag representing the sun which passed through the hands of his successor, Abu Beker, and was raised by Abu Obeidah in Syria at the battle of Yermouk, while the other afterwards was known in history as the black eagle of Khaled, who by his valour won from Mahomet's lips the title of the sword of God. Another of the Prophet's flags was white, being formed of the white turban of the tribe of Koreish to which Mahomet belonged. But perhaps the most celebrated of all Mahometan standards was the black flag of the Abbasides, which was said to have been the curtain before the tent of Ayesha, Mahomet's favourite wife. If the accounts given of it are to be trusted, after waving in many an Asiatic battle field it was brought into Europe by Amurath III. and is now carefully preserved in twenty-four silk coverings.

In mediæval Europe flag worship was continued with unabated vigour. The successive invaders of England all had their own peculiar banners. The Danish armies marched under the wings of the black raven, while the Saxons displayed on their flags the white horse, which they have cut on so many English hill-sides, and which is still to be seen on the heraldic arms of Hanover. When William landed in England he was provided with a banner consecrated by the Pope, and when the battle went against the English it was round the royal standard of Harold that they made their last stand till the Saxon king fell at its base pierced through the eye by a Norman arrow. About a hundred years after the battle of Hastings, a similar combination of reverence for holy church, with the soldier's reverence for his colours, was made use of to help the north countrymen of England to drive back the invading army of David of Scotland. On this occasion Thurstan, the Archbishop of York, and the barons mounted a ship's mast on a four wheeled cart and attached to the mast the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Rippon, and placed above all a consecrated host. Before the battle the Bishop of Orkney addressed the soldiers from the carriage, and told them in the strain of a Mahometan Mullah that the war was a holy one and that those who fell would rise immediately to Paradise. This sacred banner was too strong for the less holy banner of the Scottish king and enabled the English archers to put the wild Gallovidians to flight after a stubborn resistance. But in this case as at Hastings, the royal flag of the defeated army served as a rallying point, for when the fugitives saw it displayed they "rallied around it, opposed a formidable body to the conquerors, and checked their pursuit."

But it would require a large volume to go through the battles in the history of the middle ages and of modern Europe, in which flags have played a prominent part. To do so would amount to writing a history of European wars. Enough instances have been given to show clearly the advantages and disadvantages of taking flags into battle. Like martial music they have always had a most powerful effect on the spirits of armies, but on the other hand to secure this moral effect they must be of sufficient size to prevent their being insignificant, and therefore the banners borne in battles could not be carried by striplings, but had to be entrusted to the care of some of the strongest and most valiant of the soldiers, who were by their charge subtracted from the fighting total of the army. In the English army at the present day two officers and five non-commissioned officers, whose presence may be urgently required elsewhere, are told off for the defence of the regimental colours. At Khusk-i-Nakhud it seems that most of the officers of the 66th Regiment were killed in the effort to defend the colours, when they might perhaps have been more usefully employed in guiding the retreat of their soldiers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently compared regimental colours to the presence of a lady with the regiment, as their defence will always be a point of honour with the regiment, which at the same time receives no increase in fighting power by their presence in the ranks. The comparison requires some correction. It would obviously be impossible to treat a lady in every way like a standard. To recur to the Roman instance in the Hannibalic war, it would hardly do to take the lady of the regiment and hurl her over the enemy's rampart that the soldiers might be shamed into following her lead, nor could she be expected to overcome her natural fears sufficiently to rush on in advance without some such physical compulsion, unless she happened to be a second maid of Saragossa. However, in the main, the comparison is a just one, and in one respect the lady or a goat, such as accompanies the march of the 23rd Fusiliers, has an advantage over the flag, inasmuch as neither lady (of course the hypothetical lady must not be subject to fainting fits) nor goat would require that even one fighting man should confine himself to the task of carrying burdens. In the battle of the Standard this disadvantage was obviated by raising the flagstaff on a carriage, and on the Assyrian walls also the standards are represented as raised on poles fixed in the war chariots, but such an arrangement must have increased the other great disadvantage of flags, which consists in their liability to be taken by the enemy, without making them more easy of recovery when victory has been re-gained. On account of the latter consideration it is much more satisfatory to look upon cannon as the proper trophies of victory, as they cannot be hidden away in a corner and retained after victory has gone over decidedly to the other side. In fact, the artillery have in their cannon a tangible object of reverence distinctly superior to a regimental flag, inasmuch as they, far from being a deduction from the armies' fighting power, are the most important element of strength. Perhaps it may be objected that they are less beautiful than flags. So they may be to the impartial observer, but beauty depends much upon association, and soldiers like other men are apt to find most of that quality in the objects that contribute most to their comfort and safety. After all a good deal of the interest that attaches to colours is due to the idea that they have been carried through all the battles which are embroidered on their drapery. But this is only a poetical fiction. Flags are not particularly long lived. Thirty years rolling and unrolling, and dancing in the breeze is generally sufficient to reduce them to the stage at which retirement from active life becomes necessary; so that if there are any flags in the British army which saw the great Napoleonic war, they are only the same flags in the sense in which the Irishman's knife was asserted to be the same after it had several times got new hafts and new blades. On the whole, it seems to be probable that flags will have to be given up by our armies, or at any rate be reserved for the pageantry of peace only, and not be taken into active service to soften down a little the stern reality of war. In the navy they will float high on the mast head as before, for the objections to their presence do not apply to naval battles, but on land they may be expected in the future not much longer to brave the battle as well as the breeze. Experience shows that there is no reason to have dismal forebodings that such a change would produce a deterioration in the stubborn resistance of our regiments. The experiment of fighting without colours has been already tried without any disastrous effects in the case of the eight regiments of Rifles. As these eight regiments manage to fight valiantly without any flags to sustain their courage, we may presume that the regiments of the line would not belie their old renown won in past wars, if the flags on which the names of their battles are embroidered were deposited in a place of safety in the rear.

THE pressure of mail news upon our space obliges us to defer till to-morrow the publication of some very serious reflections which have occurred to our Political Orphan when thinking over the state of trans-frontier affairs. But as this is the Leger Day, we must find room to mention that our Political Orphan, like most wise people, took a ticket in the St. Leger Sweep, and that the result, though not disappointing, has not been so satisfactory as it might have been. "You will be surprised to learn," he writes, "that I have not drawn a horse in the Ambala St. Leger Sweep. This seems a little hard upon me as an old subscriber: but now customers have to be encouraged. A pathetic element," he continues, "enters into the prospects of the coming race, viz. the state of the Duchess of Westminster's health. It is not impossible that Bend d'Or may be withdrawn at the last moment if a serious change for the worse occurs."

IT seems to us that our contemporary misapprehends the present issue in the Edwards' case. It is not simply whether or not the magistrate was wrong in giving credit to evidence which is said by Edwards to be false, but whether he was a party-to a wicked conspiracy to commit Edwards on a false charge. That is the distinct allegation put forward by father and son, and if it be true, then at least half a dozen persons ought to be put in the dock at the High Court Sessions and made to answer for their villainy. If it be not true—if it be a lying fabrication from beginning to end—then the Government is to be commisserated for acting upon it, and without any judicial investigation whatever, setting the concoctor of the story free upon the off chance that his allegation might be true. It seems to us that the question at issue was so grave that the Government should not have moved in the matter until it had been investigated and reported upon by a judge or judges of the High Court. This was not done so far as we are informed. Our contemporary states that young Mr. Gell and sundry lesser police lights reported their opinions to Government, and that they thought the prisoner was not guilty. But this was not sufficient; the inquiry should have been judicial and exhaustive, and it was the more imperative that it should have been free from all suspicion of inadequacy, seeing the gravity of the charges which were brought against the convicting magistrate. The statement that a magistrate, who, however honestly, believes witnesses that in the opinion of third parties ought not to have been believed, and convicts upon their evidence, ought to be removed from the Bench to prevent the possibility of his making a mistake again, is so singular, that we are inclined to doubt the competence of the writer who advances it, to discuss a matter of the kind at all. Judges on the Bench, and juries too, are constantly led to believe false witnesses, and sometimes their decisions are reversed upon appeal. But judges are not on that account removed from the Bench. Removal would of course be the proper penalty for guilt of the kind charged against the magistrate in this case by the prisoner. But according to our contemporary, that guilt is not believed in by anybody; the writer gives Mr. Dosabhoy a very high character, and says his probity is beyond question. Does the Government hold this opinion? The misfortune is that the action of the Government has been such that it appears as if it believed that the story of the prisoner and his father about the conspiracy and the magistrate's participation in it, was true. This view may not be held or it may be held by the Governor in Council. In either case it is due to the credit of the administration of justice in the Presidency that the matter should be fully gone into and sifted to the bottom by a judicial tribunal, so that the public may know authoritatively what are the real facts.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE I. G. S. Tenasserim is fixed to convey the detachment of Poona Horse mentioned in our yesterday's issue, and also a detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Deesa to Kurrachee. She will leave the Prince's Dock on 18th inst.

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA, expected to arrive here on the 17th inst., will bring the following troops:—27 officers and 880 men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, whose destination is Poona, and 6 officers and 185 men of the 61st Regiment who will be quartered at Colaba.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

THE feeling of exasperation created in Bombay by the meagreness of the information supplied by Government as to recent events at Kandahar is fully shared in this country. Lord Hartington states that he has published all the telegrams sent to him, and it is, therefore, I am afraid, only too clear that Colonel St. John and General Primrose are attempting to keep back much that ought to be told. But it is fair to remember that they may think it their duty to make the best of a very bad business in letters which are likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. This is the only excuse I can think of for the misleading description, in the first message they sent, of the luckless sortie of the 16th, as "successful in its object." The plain truth appears now to be that a sortie was made in force to take possession of a village on the east side of the city from which the Afghan fire annoyed the garrison, and probably to establish in the village a strong outwork along the road by which General Roberts is advancing to the relief of the city. This sortie, though successful for the moment, as most sorties are, was finally repulsed with heavy loss; and every one who knows the conditions on which alone we hold India, must be distressed and alarmed to learn that the strong British garrison of Kandahar is powerless to break the line of investment formed mainly, as General Primrose admits, of Afghan irregulars. Our arms have never been disgraced in this way before, and the only conclusion possible seems to be that the troops at Kandahar are demoralized, and can no longer be relied upon to beat the Afghans in a fair fight. The cruel loss of officers in the sortie bears out this opinion. In General Brooke the besieged garrison have lost a gallant and energetic soldier, who seems to have nobly sacrificed his own life rather than see a wounded comrade fall into the hands of a merciless enemy. Poor Colonel Newport distinguished himself as a young man in the Central India campaign. He was ordered out to rejoin his regiment last autumn, and travelled in the same steamer with me to Bombay; and I remember that his delight at the prospect of seeing some active service again was qualified by the distrust which he, and every regimental officer of the Bombay army I have ever talked to on the subject, felt in the existing organisation of the native army. It seems to me now a simple duty for every one who knows the state of that army to declare that it is nothing but murder to send into action with native troops half a dozen mounted English officers to be shot down by the enemy's marksmen. Lord Napier of Magdala was undoubtedly sincere in the belief I heard him express some five or six years ago, that the Bombay native army had never been in finer condition than it was then, for he acted on this conviction in advising the Conservative Ministry two years ago to include two Bombay regiments in the force of sepoys summoned to Malta to fight the Russians. But it is tolerably plain now that Lord Napier was utterly wrong in his opinion, and that England may congratulate herself on having escaped entering in 1878 on a war with Russia in which she intended to rely with as much confidence on her Asiatic as on her European soldiers. Probably Lord Napier was misled by the good conduct of the Bombay troops in the Abyssinian war, in which, however, they had no actual fighting to do. But it must also not be forgotten that Lord Napier's own military training was that of an engineer, and not of a regimental officer, and that, in spite of his great name, he is not, therefore, an authority as to the proper system of organization for native regiments. Like too many other men in high position, Lord Napier has allowed himself to be quoted as the champion of a system which recommended itself to Government for its apparent economy, and he must now bitterly reproach himself with having sacrificed efficiency for the sake of a paltry and unreal saving. It is possible, of course, that General Phayre, were he only able to advance, might still do something to retrieve the reputation of the Bombay army, and to show that under a capable leader the native troops of Western India can still beat the Afghans. But apparently the force from Quetta can make no move for some days yet, and we have already had the glad tidings that Roberts may be expected to reach Kandahar on Sunday, so that the Bombay column will be deprived of the honour of relieving the city. It is not, we may be sure, General Phayre's fault that he has been obliged to waste a month in preparations for the march to Kandahar. A criticin the *Standard* calls to mind Lord Havelock, in 1857, advanced with "a handful of men" from Allahabad to relieve Cawnpore, and suggests that, had Phayre been a Havelock, he would have succoured Primrose's garrison long ago. But such criticism is foolish and unjust. The Europeans with Havelock greatly outnumbered the strength of the single battalion which Phayre has at hand; but what is more to the purpose, Havelock had the inestimable advantage of being able to draw unlimited supplies by rail, river, and road, from Calcutta, and had at his command all the transport resources of the most thickly populated provinces of India. General Phayre, on the other hand, is situated hundreds of

TELEGRAMS.

THE COLLECTION OF SUPPLIES FOR KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

General Roberts's third brigade reached Gatai yesterday. At Killa Abdulla the brigade will be divided into two columns, one marching through Sharawak and Nunkaky, and the other by the Kakaz Lwa to Kawas, to open up the country and procure supplies. The brigade unites at Quetta.

AYOUB KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Ayoub Khan, with 300 horsemen, was heard of beyond Girishk *en route* to Herat.

The wounded at Kandahar are doing well.

THE VICEROY AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The Patriotic Fund meeting was held this afternoon at 5-30. The Viceroy, as Chairman, made an eloquent and impressive speech, saying that the movement was not dictated by policy, but by a sentiment of friendship between races and classes, and a common, imperial sympathy with the sufferers from the war. He said also that the idea first originated with Native Princes and at that time Lord Lytton, not wishing to give a mere official appearance to the enterprise, suggested its being entrusted to a committee representing the public generally. Then came the Kandahar disaster followed by a meeting at Bombay, where, under the patronage of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor, the project of a patriotic fund met with instant, generous, loyal and munificent support. Lord Lytton's Committee was designed for native troops only, but steps would be taken uniting, or harmonizing, the action of the Bombay, London, and Upper Indian Committees. Lord Lytton then made an eloquent eulogium with reference to the bravery of the troops, Native and English, engaged in the war, and spoke of their endurance under cold and fatigue. He concluded his address with a pathetic appeal on behalf of the families of the soldiers who dying left their wives and children to the care of the country.

The Viceroy subscribed Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 10,000 were subscribed in a few minutes.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

A fairly large and influential meeting to organise a patriotic fund was held this evening under the presidency of the Viceroy. The Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, General Donald Stewart and the Raja Keunthal were present among others.

Lord Ripon in opening pointed out that the meeting was public, not official, and they had not met there to require subscriptions by order of the Government, but to submit to an appeal which is thought worthy of the attention of their fellow subjects in this district and through them enlist sympathy those in other parts of India. He was rejoiced to find in India the free habits of public meeting to which they were accustomed at home and to be enabled to make an appeal, not in a tone of command, but on grounds which commended themselves alike to their hearts and intellects, and which proved how much honest sympathy there may and ought to be among the subjects of the Queen. They stood there on a common ground and appealed to the feelings shared alike by all men, and he was happy to notice that, judging from the results already obtained, there was ever increasing co-operation in this matter among all members of the community. Some time ago communications were received from various natives princes and native gentlemen, expressing desires to contribute to the comforts of the troops in Afghanistan and make provision for the bereaved families. Some large subscriptions were offered, and Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy, decided the movement should be unofficial, and he (Lord Ripon) cordially approves the decision. An independent committee was formed for collecting and administering the fund by Lord Lytton, under the presidency of Sir Edwin Johnson, and various subscriptions were received. Soon after the Committee was formed there took place that unhappy and unprovoked renewal of hostilities in Afghanistan, which in its tragical and glorious events caused so much sympathy in the public mind, and the consequence was that, as a large portion of the troops serving in Afghanistan belonged to Bombay, Sir James Fergusson yielded to the wish expressed in Bombay and presided at a meeting for the purpose of establishing a Patriotic Fund. The meeting was enthusiastic and loyal, and they determined to open a list of subscriptions for Europeans as well as natives. The original Committee established by Lord Lytton dealt almost exclusively with contributions of native princes and gentlemen, and intended devoting the money received to the benefit of the native army alone, but after the Bombay meeting it became evident that the movement should assume a wider scope. He was bound to say the Bombay example was good, and he entertained no fear that those who had already subscribed would object to the catholic amendment proposed. His Excellency proceeded to make a strong appeal for subscriptions and closed an eloquent speech by promising Rs. 3,000. In the course of his address the Viceroy gave an emphatic disclaimer to the reports recently published regarding the alleged differences of opinion between himself and General Haines, who, he said, had cooperated with him in entire and unclouded cordiality and from him he had received most hearty assistance.

General Haines moved a resolution for the formation of a fund, and dwelling on the endurance and bravery of troops in Afghanistan insisted that they had greater enemies to contend with there than our forces experienced in the Crimea, of which the 14th September reminded him.

Archdeacon Matthews seconded the resolution, reminding the meeting that non-combatants of the force are as deserving public sympathy as the troops proper. The resolution was carried.

General Donald Stewart moved that the fund be called the Patriotic Fund; that subscriptions already received from the Princes of India and others be incorporated with the fund subject to the consent of the donors, and that further subscriptions be invited from all classes of the community. General Stewart pointed out that three classes would benefit by the fund, namely, the bereaved families, the maimed and the camp followers, and that the followers represented largest percentage. General Stewart denied the newspaper statements alleging a want of care for the safety and health of the camp followers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lyall and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs proposed and Mr. Walker seconded the formation of the Committee. The motion was carried. The Committee was composed of the following:—General Donald Stewart, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Hon'ble Mr. Grant, Colonel Allen Johnson, Colonel Gordon, and Colonel Black.

Proposed by Sir Egerton and seconded by Col. Peterson, that the Committee be instructed to take such steps as may be found desirable for organising local Committees to receive subscriptions in various provinces and put itself in communication with Committees already formed in Bombay and London with a view to arranging concerted plan of action. The motion was carried. At the close of the meeting a subscriptions list opened, and Rs. 10,000 subscribed, Lord Ripon subscribing Rs. 3,000, Sir Robert Egerton Rs. 1,000, General Haines Rs. 1,000, General Donald Stewart Rs. 1,000, and the Raja Keunthal Rs. 500.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

An unsuccessful attempt has been discovered to wreck, by the use of dynamite, an express train on the North-Western Railway, near Bushey, a few miles from London.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Several railway accidents have recently taken place, resulting in serious loss of life.

BASUTOLAND.

Later intelligence from Basutoland reports that the country is more peaceful.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

The new Turkish Ministry is considered to be favourable to a speedy settlement of the question of the Montenegrin frontier.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A squadron of the French navy has arrived at Ragusa.

THE OCCUPATION OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 13.

Riza Pasha has been ordered not to resist the Montenegrin troops in occupying Dulcigno.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, ...d bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Co... left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 13

...I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino ...re from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, ...ning of the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13

... Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived ...Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11, 1-30 P. M.

French Mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

A ROYAL salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 noon yesterday in honour of General Roberts's victory over Ayoub Khan.

LADY RIPON, it is stated, will leave England on October 27th to join the Governor-General at Simla. Earl de Grey, Captain and Lady Clough Taylor, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Dr. Anderson accompany her ladyship to India.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal have appointed Mr. A. MacBean Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Slater.

COLONEL W. S. A. LOCKHART, on return from service with the Kabul Field Force, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

FOR the four months, April to July, the Indian Salt Revenue amounted to Rs. 23,813; in the corresponding period last year it was Rs. 22,382. In Bombay the duty was Rs. 5,015, and in the corresponding period last year Rs. 4,434.

AFTER much difficulty Mr. Mills, of the Police, has been secured for the census in the city of Bombay. He commenced the preliminary work yesterday in arranging beats. Mr. Mills had charge of the last census.

IN the *Gazette of India* is published a return of the number and value of inland and foreign messages sent and of foreign messages received, and transit during the year 1879-80, showing also the increase and decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year. The number of paid messages and the Indian share of collections in 1879-80 were as follows:—Number of state messages 293,894, value Rs. 12,35,868; number of private telegrams 1,268,617, value Rs. 25,12,661. These include both inland and foreign messages, of the former 290,622 and of the latter 3,272 were state messages. The total number of paid messages in the year 1878-79 was 1,371,721, of the value of Rs. 30,59,386.

IN regard to the Native Industrial Art Exhibition the bulk of the collections are this year, says the *Pioneer*, contributed by makers, through the encouragement and exertions of local Government and district authorities. Whilst the main interest of those solicitous for improvement will centre round the modern works, there is considerable promise of general popularity in the collections of antiques. Some fine specimens of ancient plastic art, *terra-cotta* friezes and figures, coloured architectural tiles, are lent by General Cunninghan. The *terra-cotta* specimens vary from 1,000 to 1,500 years in age. A collection is lent of handsome pieces of porcelain, made by the Chinese for the Emperors Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjehan, &c., after models furnished from India; and some carpets bought in Kandahar and Kabul, and other curios from Afghanistan, will be, at the present moment, of special interest.

THE Hindoo population of Bahawalpur are said to bear a grudge against their youthful Nawab. In fact His Highness, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is accused of having committed the gravest social offence of which a gentleman in his position can well be guilty. His sin consists in having thrown a cow to the tiger in his menagerie. It is not said whether the tiger had his cow dead or alive, but in any case the sacrilegious indulgence was granted him, and as might naturally be expected, the Hindoos are scandalized in consequence. On second thoughts, Nawab Mahomed Sadik Khan will doubtless recognise his error, and do his best to smooth the ruffled feathers of his Hindu subjects. He must spare the feelings of people whose views on the mysteries of existence have the misfortune to differ from his own. Some swear by a hair of Mahomet, others by the tail of a cow: each sect, in obedience to its own conscience, is struggling towards the light; and the Nawab, as he grows older, will discover that it is even more dangerous to tread on his neighbour's religious susceptibilities than on his neighbour's corns.

THE project of a ship canal between the Bay of Biscay and the Mditerranean is said to have taken strong root in the minds of the French people, and, if carried out, it would undoubtedly add to the naval power of France, by her being able to throw her fleet quickly from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, or *vice versa*, as occasion offered. The proposed canal would be 406 *kilometres* in length; would have 62 locks and 15 water levels, the highest point being 152 metres above the level of the two seas, at the Col de Naurouse near Toulouse. The proposed depth is 8½ metres, and the water would be supplied by the Garonne, the Aude and other smaller streams. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at 600,000,000 fcs. or £24,000,000.

A MEMORIAL in favour of the permanent occupation of Kandahar has been issued by the Patriotic Association for general signature, and the *Home and Colonial Mail* says it has already been signed by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Romney, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Blanlyre, Lord Waveney, Lord O'Neill, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Francis Knowles, Sir James Gardiner Baird, Sir William Palliser, M.P., General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., Admiral Sir G. Broke Middleton, Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I., Colonel Fred Burnaby, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C. S. I., Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., Mr. Henry Trafford, Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Mr. Bazil Fitzherbert, Mr. W. P. Andrew.

A WRITER in the *World* says:—A terrible catalysm of high-life gossip in the ultra-Jeames vein has burst upon the defenceless Anglo-Indian public, through a Bombay paper called the *Times of India*. You should warn the peerage to beware how they betray themselves into confidences in the hearing of a writer who calls himself "Coriolanus." This person will be easily recognised through a thin veil of incognito as one who is normally engaged in walking Pall Mall arm-in-arm with Mr. Labby, and who, while discussing the morals of the Marchioness of B., and nodding occasionally with familiar condescension to the Earl of C. and Viscount D. He draws the line at Barons. When off duty with the House of Lords, he is to be found at 14, St. James's-square, expounding the more abstruse problems of Indian administration to a class of Grand Commanders of the Star of India. He also teaches in a night-school for Companions of the Indian Empire, which is held in the Oriental, Hanover-square. On the whole, even the decrepit twaddle of "Letters from all About," in the Allahabad paper, is preferable to his falutins.

LIEUTENANT C. VON OERTZEN, of the German ironclad Medusa, met with a series of strange adventures while travelling in England. During a journey from Charing-cross to Dover, being the sole occupant of first-class compartment of the train, he, according to his own account, commenced to play with a loaded revolver. The weapon exploded, lodging a bullet in his abdomen. The lieutenant thereupon crawled through the carriage window, and, although the train was proceeding at great speed, alighted with little injury, and found his way to a labourer's cottage, where he lay, at the time the mail left, under medical care.

DR. W. E. JOHNSTON sends to the *Times* a letter on the subject of the death of Miss Neilson, the famous actress, which will be of interest to medical men. Dr. Johnstone, who was Miss Neilson's physician when she visited Paris, states "The disease from which she suffered principally was gastralgia—one of the forms of dyspepsia attended with neuralgia of the stomach, a form extremely fantastic in its coming and going, and in her case quite as dependent on moral causes as on errors of diet. The last fatal attack in the Bois de Boulogne was evidently one of her usual attacks of gastralgia, which might have been relieved then, as it often had been before, by a free use of morphine. The unfortunate lady sent her maid for me at 7 o'clock, but to my great regret I was absent that evening on a visit to my family in the country, and did not hear of her illness till I heard of her death. At 3 o'clock in the morning, 12 hours from the commencement of the attack, during a most violent recurrence of the pain, she suddenly ceased to complain, went into a state of syncope, and died in the syncope. The *post-mortem* examination made the next day by Dr. Brouardel, Professor of Legal Medicine at the Medical School of Paris and now one of the first authorities in Europe in legal medicine, disclosed the extraordinary fact, one of the rarest in the history of medicine, that in her writhing she had ruptured a varicose vein in the left Fallopian tube, and had died from internal hoemorrhage. Two quarts and a half of blood were found in the peritoneal cavity, and the ruptured vein presented an orifice of from four to five millimetres in diameter."

THE *American Correspondence*, a New York journal, publishes the following:—While the Cabinet at Washington is daily expecting to receive a semi-official note, at least, from the British Charge d'Affairs, asking that measures be taken to prevent the departure of Fenians and the shipment of arms from the United States to Ireland, the State Department has received information that a campaign of a much more serious character is preparing in America against the power of England. It is better known at Washington than anywhere else that the Americans, though they have pocketed the Alabama indemnity, have never forgiven England for her conduct during the Civil War. Hence, the entire press throughout the United States has united in deploring, with a hypocritical affectation of regret, the defeats in Afghanistan and the rebellion in Ireland, and in predicting that the British Government will find some difficulty in withdrawing from these two wasps' nests without damage. But more than this is being secretly done, and five thousand copies of an incendiary pamphlet, intended for Hindostan, and published in the language of the Brahmins, have been printed at New York. It is calculated that this number of copies will be enough for a nation where only the religious and political leaders know how to read. The ten pages of this anti-English pamphlet are full of one idea, which is that the Hindoos ought to be ashamed of themselves when they see the Afghan soldiers rebelling against their leaders, who have submitted to England. An urgent appeal is made to the Hindoo regiments to imitate the conduct of Nana Sahib's sepoys, and they are told that they could easily annihilate their British masters, as the latter would receive no aid from England, who has all that she can attend to in trying to hold on to Ireland. The corporation of the numerous American missionaries in the East Indies, whether given consciously or not, is relied upon to circulate the pamphlet in Hindostan.

AN account of the Central African experiences of Mr. Joseph Thomson has been communicated to the British Association. Nothing could be done with the tribe of the Warua, inhabiting the country to the east of the Congo, who are described by Mr. Thomson as the most outrageous scoundrels and thieves he ever met with. They have no acquaintance with traders, and no respect for Europeans. Chiefs and people were equally hostile, the former plundering the travellers under every possible pretext, the latter threatening violence which might at any moment have resulted in the annihilation of the party. Finally, after several weeks' delay, Mr. Thomson was compelled to return to the point from which he had started. Placing this relations side by side with the recent murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, the question is worth asking whether this opposition to explorers at two distinct points is merely accidental or whether it is traceable to a common cause. Are, or are not, the servants of science regarded as harbingers of conquest? If so, how has the impression been given?

THE report of the Royal Commission on Wellington College, the *House Colonial Mail* says, shows that there is ample ground for the complaints made against the administration of the school. The benefits which were expected to be secured to the sons of officers who had died in her Majesty's service have not been provided with that generosity which might have been wished considering the great and growing prosperity of the College. The number of foundationers instead of increasing has diminished, and, although it is true that the advantages now enjoyed by the more limited number of foundationers are greater than were originally given to the whole complement of eighty, yet it may be greatly doubted whether the parents are desirous of securing these advantages at the expense of a reduction in the number of recipients. In a word, the object of the public in subscribing to the College has not been attained, simply because more attention has been paid to developing the College as a great public school than to offering a real boon to the army. The Commissioners suggest various means of providing a remedy for this state of things. First, economy, which has not been sufficiently regarded in the past, should be studied. Secondly, the proportion of money derived from the paying boys for school purposes should be increased, while the proportion of it which goes to the master should be reduced in a corresponding degree. Thirdly, it might be expedient to take a small payment from the foundationers, instead of giving them purely gratuitous lodging and instruction, and so provide for a considerable increase in the members.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT, a Berlin correspondent writes, has given occasion to an incident of international importance. On examination the incident turns out to be somewhat less grave than this pompous introduction would lead us to suppose, but it is still interesting as one of those straws which show the quarter of the wind. Mdme. Bernhardt will not yield in patriotic, not to say Chauvinistic, ardour to any journalist of the land. When, at a public dinner given in her honour, the German Envoy at Copenhagen proposed a toast to France, the actress in reply "made a pointed speech, at the end of which she expressed a hope that the toast had been to the whole of France, Alsace-Lorraine included." A good deal of excitement seems to have been evoked by the remark; and, if the report is correct, the banquet had to be prematurely closed in consequence of it.

HEAVY storms are reported from the French provinces. During one which swept over the neighbourhood of Chambery, a boat with ten persons in it was upset on the Lac du Bourget, and six of the pleasure party were drowned. They all belonged to the theatrical world of Lyons. Another terrific storm burst over Angouleme, where hailstones as large as eggs fell, killing the cattle in the fields and doing great damage to the crops. At Lyons thunderbolts of trees and houses passed, viz., that 50 were destroyed; a circus was completely blown down and a theatre and the Museum of Anatomy were partially demolished. The steamboats on the Saone had to discontinue running. In the Puy-de-Dome at Riom, the Court of Assizes had to adjourn, owing to the darkness, while at Thiers the hail fell in such force as to ruin all the vines, and three houses in the neighbourhood were set on fire by the lightning. At Cosne-sur-Loire, where three men were taking refuge under a tree, one was killed and another paralyzed.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW gives an account in a letter to the *Standard* of a visit he paid to a seance given by Mr. Bastian, a "medium" recently arrived in England. On entering the house, Dr. Winslow says, he was shown into an upper room with folding doors dividing the bedroom from the sitting-room. In this room were some fourteen or fifteen people of different sexes. He had not been long in the room before he noticed that the chief performer, Mr. Bastian, was not unaided. The first part of the seance consisted in what is usually called "the dark seance," after describing which Dr. Winslow continues:

An elderly gentleman, evidently of an impetuous nature, disturbed and rather interfered with the progress of the dark seance by demanding a light, stating that he had caught the "spirit hand," and doubtless he held that hand. Whether a match could be obtained it had slipped away. This for a moment seemed to interfere with the progress of the seance and with the antics of the spirits, "Johnnie Grey" and "Martin." But on the old gentleman withdrawing from the room, matters were allowed to proceed. Evidently the confidence of the medium was shaken by this episode, and it was doubtful for some time whether we should have the light seance. Confidence was restored, however, and the performance continued. All lights were now turned out, with the exception of one small jet, and before long a supposed spirit, clad in dress clothes, made its appearance at the door behind the curtains. One of the audience, Mr. Cumberland, apparently pretended to recognize this as the spirit of his departed brother; but on its third appearance smothered it with cochineal by means of a squirt with which he had provided himself, and jumping forward at the same time, he seized the spirit, and after having a severe struggle to drag what proved to be some human being into the room, withdrew, his fingers being nearly dislocated in the contest. One of the confederates turned out the gas, while another guarded the door, the black curtain having been torn down in the struggle. Ultimately, accompained by Dr. Kolmers and Mr. Cumberland, I insisted in going into the bedroom, but the medium was stated to be very ill in consequence. He had, however, time to take off his disguise, but not to efface all the cochineal from his face. I found him in a state of feigned trance, without the slightest indication of any reality in it whatever. A long conversation and consternation now ensued, and declaring my identity, I pronounced the whole thing as an imposture from beginning to end.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 14.

CANANORE, 4 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. Rainfall 50 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast and showery; wind W. 5; thermometer 78; barometer 29·870. Rainfall 81 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind S. S. W., W.; thermometer 79, 79·5; barometer 30·01, 29·90i; Rainfall 11 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-57 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; Thermometer 93; Barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. light; thermometer 80. Rainfall 25 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered	37 56	38 86	31 85	34 62
Sept. 13 Monday	2 65			
" 14 Tuesday	.....	0 88	0 65	0 65
Total	55 21	59 74	52 50	55 27
Total Fall, Sept. 14, 1879	56 58	65 32	.....	68 42

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

RAIN AT POONA.—The *Poona Observer* of Sept. 14th says:—Since our last issue we had a slight fall of rain on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday morning it became very close owing to dark thick clouds gathered in every direction, and at 1 o'clock P. M. rain commenced coming down in torrents, and continued to fall until 3 o'clock, after which it continued to fall steadily. It is reported that heavy rain has been falling on the Ghauts since Saturday last.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.—To-day there has been a further rise of the barometer, especially in Western and North-Western India; at many stations even exceeding that reported yesterday; and the pressure is now from 0·15 to 0·03 below the normal for the time of year. In Bengal and the South the excess is less. But little rain is reported from Bengal, and, except at Darjeeling, the falls are insignificant in amount. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, rain has fallen at some stations where it is most wanted. Bareilly has 8-tenths, and Meerut ½ inch. In the Punjab, Delhi has 2-tenths, Simla 1½ inches, Peshawar 4-tenths. In Central India, Indore 7 cents and Mowar the same. In the Central Provinces, Khundwa 1¼ inches. In Berar, Amraoti 1 inch. In Bombay, Deesa 1-tenth, Malegaon the same amount, Sholapur 2½ inches, Surat ¼ inch, Ahmedabad 2⅜ inches. In Madras, Secunderabad 1 inch, Rajahmundry 1½ inches, Vizagapatam 1-tenth, Cochin and Madras ⅛ inch, Madura ¼ inch.—HENRY F. BLANFORD Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

CRICKET.

THE annual cricket match between Bombay and "The Mofussil" will be played on the Gymkhana Ground, Esplanade, on the 20th and 30th inst.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th inst.:—Kashgar (s), from Suez. Yesterday:—Abyssinia (s), from Delagoa Bay; China (s), Hongkong; Pachamba (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Panjaub (s), to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Petersdorf ... Bilse.
Overture	Die leichte Cavallerie ... Suppé.
Das Wiederseh'n	... Liebe.
Waltz	Wiener Gschichten ... Ziehrer.
An Evening about Town	... Basquit.
Quadrille	Bon Jour ... Zikof.
Silver Threads	... Danks.
Waltz	O schoener Mai ... Strauss.
Serenade	... Tittl.
Galop	Czechen ... Czerni.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 12th instant, was 67 inches and 92 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 39·14 feet.

DEATH OF A NOTED CONVICT.—John Wynn *alias* Charles Thomson, &c., the noted Chinaman burglar and housebreaker, who was convicted at the November Sessions of 1875 and sentenced to seven years' transportation, died at Port Blair on the 20th July last from natural causes.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—A correspondent at Broach writes:—Through traffic will be resumed by rail from Bombay to Broach by the 15th of October. The bridge will be repaired shortly. Great inconvenience is caused to lady passengers by the present temporary arrangement.

THE ASSAULT BY A POLICE COMMISSIONER.—Captain Ahmed Abdoola telegraphs to us from Hyderabad (Deccan) that a letter has been posted conveying the facts of the detention of the Aurungabad mail cart, alluded to in a paragraph from our correspondent, which we published a few days ago. The telegram says that the paragraph was inaccurate.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Rama Cooshna and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being implicated in committing a grievous assault on Dhurma Ittoo on Sunday last at Mazagon Road. A small portion of the right ear of the complainant was bitten off by the first defendant. The assailants were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—Kalakna Chota, a *callassee* on board the native craft Luckmipursad, was employed with other *callassees* on Monday last in transhipping jars of molasses over on board a craft lying off the Prince's Dock, when one of the jars accidentally fell overboard. Kalakna Chota jumped over after it and sank, and was never again seen to come to the surface. A diver was employed to search for his body, which has not as yet been found.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND, POONA BRANCH.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday at Poona in connection with this fund. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Newnham was voted to the chair. The Secretaries reported that the total subscriptions promised up to date were Rs. 12,391-8-3, and the total collections up to date Rs. 9,586-8-3, leaving Rs. 2,803 to be collected. The principal subscriptions received since Friday last (the 3rd September) was from the Chief of Bhore, Rs. 500, Mission Church collections (through the Hon. L. Ashburner) Rs. 508, the staff and students of the Science College, Poona, Rs. 200. A letter was then read from Mr. A. T. Crawford, the Commissioner S. D., requesting to know if he should request all Collectors and Judges in his Division to collect subscriptions in aid of the fund.—Resolved—That enquires be made of the Secretaries of the Central Committee in Bombay, whether they have sent appeals to all Collectors in the Presidency, and to await on receipt of their reply Mr. Crawford be informed accordingly. It was also resolved that a list be sent round in the Sadar Bazaar to obtain subscriptions from such of the residents as have not already put down their subscriptions. It was resolved that similar lists be sent round in the city. One noticeable feature in the proceedings of the meeting was, that a resolution was passed to the effect that the Secretaries be instructed to obtain information from the Executive Commissariat Officer of Poona, about the casualties amongst the camp-followers of the Afghan Field Force, with a view to the claims of their widows and orphans, should they leave any, being brought to the notice of the Central Committee. Another resolution passed, viz., that the Secretaries of subscriptions promised and collected up to date be reported to the Secretaries of the Central Committee and that they be requested to inform this Committee if they desire the money to be remitted to Bombay or kept in Poona, as it is considered probable that in many cases it may be more convenient to pay money away in Poona than in Bombay, as a large number of those to whom payments will be made reside in the Deccan.—*Deccan Herald.*

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE opening performance of this company was given on Monday night at the Gaiety Theatre. The programme was a very varied one, consisting of some excellent vocal and instrumental music, capital dancing, and several amusing sketches. The performance opened with a short concert which included an admirably executed overture, "Grand Duchess," by the Misses V. and F. De Gay, the former a violinist and the latter a pianist. Mr. T. Hudson then gave a comic song which met with much laughter and applause, and Miss A. Maven and Miss M. Burton sang two pretty ballads and were loudly recalled. A very laughable sketch, "An Invitation from the Emperor," followed, and in it were introduced the national airs of England, France, Germany, &c., which were sung with considerable spirit. After more instrumental music, Mr. Holly danced his renowned American prize jig in a manner which called forth loud applause from the audience, who were also delighted with Mr. Hudson in his song and dance specialities. Mr. E. Glover played a prominent part in the evening's entertainment, and his songs, as well as his acting in the laughable sketch "At the Paris Exhibition," were much appreciated. The entertainment was wholly devoid of anything coarse, and contained a great deal of genuine humour. The musical portion of the performance, too, was excellent, and we trust Mr. Hudson's efforts to amuse the public of Bombay will prove successful. To-morrow evening there will be a change of programme.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.

HEMRAJ NUTHOO, residing in Borah Bazaar street, Fort, reported to the police on Monday last the theft from his premises of four Government of India promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each at 4 per cent. besides sundry ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,830. From enquiries made by the police, the case seemed a doubtful one, as no persons had access to the room in which the box that contained the missing property was kept, except complainant's wife and a relative of his who are the parties suspected of knowing a good deal more about the disappearance of the property than they care at present to disclose. The 4 per cent. Government of India promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, it appears, were given to complainant at Rajkote to bring to Bombay, by their owner, who was to follow complainant to Bombay seven days later. The owner of the notes happened to come into complainant's house while a search was being made by the police on the premises for the missing property.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council yesterday there were present:—The Chairman (Dr. Blaney), Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, Dr. Cook, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Munchersjee Nowrojee Banajee.

A memorandum was received from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding the draft lease of the Municipal Office building. Some discussion took place with regard to a paragraph in the draft to the effect that the owner of the building should not be called on to expend more than Rs. 500 a year for necessary repairs. It was argued by several members of the Council that such an arrangement would be injudicious, as the owner of the building might not spend anything in repairs for one year, and in the following year could only be compelled to spend Rs. 500. The Rao Saheb proposed, Mr. Sayani seconded, and it was carried, that the words "the sum of Rs. 500" be omitted from the draft.

With reference to the Council's resolution of the 31st ultimo, recommending the Corporation to sanction payment of Rs. 4,227 from surplus cash balance for cost of completing the widening of the Esplanade Cross Road, the Municipal Commissioner asked that the amount in question may be debited not to surplus cash balance, but to the grant for street improvement. The request was acceded to.

The Chairman, in accordance with notice given at the last meeting, proposed:—(1) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with weekly statements from the 1st of October next of the quantity of water drawn off daily from the Tulsi reservoir, and also to show the quantity remaining in the reservoir on the last day of each week to —feet on the guage. (2) To ask for monthly progress reports of the Vehar water supply improvement works, showing also whether the expenditure is more or less than the contract, the amount of the excess or reduction, and the items in which they have occurred. (3) That monthly progress reports of all new and large works exclusive of repairs, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 25,000 and upwards, shall be submitted regularly not later than the middle of the subsequent month, and that such reports show in detail all departures from the specifications and estimated quantities.

Mr. Narayen Khote proposed an amendment to the effect that the reports referred to in paragraph 3 of the Chairman's resolution should apply only to drainage and water works.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded.

The Chairman's proposal not being seconded, the resolution, as amended by Mr. Khote, was carried.

THE EDWARDS CASE.

Two of the three Parsee dailies consider the sudden action of Government in this case inexplicable. Even in the absence of the official explanation of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and judging only from the proceedings that have been published, they are of opinion that the decision of the magistrate was perfectly warranted. The *Bombay Samachar*, while denying the assertions categorically made by the father and son, would yet anxiously await the publication of Mr. Dosabhoy's reply before expressing its opinions more strongly; and asks that the reply should be made public forthwith. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* considers that the sympathy which the Edwards have succeeded in arousing in certain quarters, is the outcome of false assertions and insinuations made in their behalf. It is sorry that the magistrate's reply has not been laid before the public ere now, and argues that even if Mr. Dosabhoy has not been discriminating enough in weighing the evidence, it must be because man is liable to err. It is persuaded that there is not a Parsee, or European either, who would attribute motives of partiality to one side or the other on the part of Mr. Dosabhoy in the adjudication of the case. The third daily is entirely silent on the subject.

POONA RACES—1880.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September, 1879, allowed 4 lbs. Previous winners once 3 lbs. extra, twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs., extra. Distance 1¼ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Warwick's	c a g Cyrus	8 4 Bowen.
Colonel Utterson's	g a g Grey Warrior	8 7 Clarke.
Major Crosbie's	b a g Orator	8 8 Hackney.
C N C's	b a g Behram	7 8 Ramchurn.
Mr Sedley's	g a g Swagger	8 7 Mr Cotgrave.
Mr Macpherson's	c a g Rosebud	8 2 Vinall.
Mr Walter's	b a g Oasis	9 3 Oomer.

This race was won easily, the result being as follows:—

Behram	1
Cyrus	2
Orator	3

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Rs. 400. For all Arab and country bred Horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money, or cup of that value, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Colonel Utterson's	g a h Glenlyon	8 7 Clarke.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	c a c Raby	8 5 Ismael.
Captain Archdale's	b c g Victor	8 11 Bowen.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a c Young Revenge	8 7 Oomer.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	c a h Fureed	8 5 Hackney.
Mr. Larkon's	c c b m Vesper	8 1 Vinall.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Sohathee	8 12 Cozens.
Mr. Whitehead's	b a h Sir John	Cassim.

This was a well contested race, the result being thus:—

Young Revenge	1
Victor	2
Fureed	3

THE POONA DERBY.—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, Arabs landed after 1st of September, 1879, allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once to carry 3 lbs. extra, twice 5 lbs extra, oftener 7 lbs. Distance 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Aga Moochood Shaw's	c a h King	8 7 Vinall.

force of police present, but Mr. Dolphin, seeing the hostile attitude of the people, decided to abandon the eviction, and the police returned to Athenry. Late in the evening a meeting took place in front of Molloy's house. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and some of them denounced the Chief Secretary's attack on Mr. Dillon. Similar proceedings are of frequent occurrence in other districts. On Friday and Saturday about eighty farmers and labourers entered the farm of Henry Meagher, Kilburry, county Tipperary, reaped the crops, and removed the produce to their own barns. Meagher had been evicted for non-payment of rent, and a bailiff was put in possession, but a mob of people reinstated him in the house and farm by threats and violence. A fresh process has been issued for taking possession of the farm, but the landlord will now find nothing on the farm to seize. Attempts were made on Tuesday to sell the crops of four tenants who had been evicted from the estate of Archdeacon Bland at Newmarket, Cork. Notices had been issued warning people not to bid, and large and angry crowds, amongst whom were the evicted tenants in rags, collected on the land. The auctioneer and landlord were greeted at, and not a single bid was made for the crops. A representative of the Land League attended and offered to allow a year's rent to be realized provided the tenants were restored to possession. The offer was declined. Great excitement prevails in the district. The sale was adjourned. On Monday 300 men cut corn for a widow named Doolan, near Shambough, and prevented seizure by bailiffs. Mrs. Doolan had had a dispute with Mr. Evans Boyd, who was shot at in the New Ross outrage. Five constables have been sent to reside for the present on the lawn approaching the house of Mr. Boyd.

THE SEDITIOUS SPEECH BY AN IRISH M. P.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 23rd, Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment of the House in order, as he said, to give Mr. Foster an opportunity of explaining the epithet "wicked and cowardly," which he had applied to him. The Chief Secretary, he said, was welcome to abuse him in any way he pleased, but he objected to the epithet "wicked" because it involved those with whom he acted in the Land League, and who, he asserted, were perfectly justified in the advice they gave the tenants to resist an unjust law. This advice he declared he should repeat if necessary at every meeting he attended in Ireland; and if bloodshed occurred, the responsibility would rest with the Minister who used his powers to enforce what he himself had declared to be cruelly unjust.

Mr. A. O'Connor seconded the motion, and laid down the doctrine that obedience in Ireland to English-made law was not a matter of moral obligation.

Mr. Forster said he had no correction to make in his speech, and he adhered to every word of it. To prove the justice of the epithet "wicked and cowardly," he analyzed Mr. Dillon's speech, and laying special emphasis on the suggestion that the cattle placed on the lands of evicted tenants "would not prosper," he read extracts from the police reports of barbarous outrages perpetrated on animals. The speech, he insisted, was an incitement to break the law, and he assured Mr. Dillon and his friends that no language of theirs would induce the Government to relax their determination to protect life and property, nor would it compel them to bring in any special legislation unless they found it absolutely impossible to maintain law and order without it; and, above all, it would not deter them from proposing at the earliest possible moment such measures as they might deem necessary for improving the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan warmly defended Mr. Dillon, insisting that if he had been guilty of what Mr. Forster laid to his charge he should be prosecuted, and not stigmatized as a coward.

Mr. M. Henry strongly protested against the ambiguous language used by agitators in Ireland, which, if is meant anything, was an incitement to insurrection and physical force.

The O'Donoghue desired to endorse every word of Mr. Dillon's speech, and declared not only that the Irish farmers would resist unjust eviction, but that the Irish members would support them in that resistance.

Sir P O'Brien spoke in the same strain as Mr. Henry, and though he thought "cowardice" an improper word to be applied to Mr. Dillon, vehemently denounced the "American adventurers" who were endeavouring to mislead the people.

The Marquis of Hartington appealed to the House to proceed to the practical consideration of the Irish Estimates, and not to prolong a discussion on the condition of Ireland which was inopportune, and could lead to no result. The difficulty of governing Ireland at this moment, which had been increased by the action of the House of Lords, would be still further increased by such a discussion. If the hope of a good harvest were realized, probably many of those difficulties would disappear; but it was admitted that during the present Session the Government could not bring forward any measures for the relief of the Irish occupier. As for Mr. Dillon's explanation, the Marquis was of opinion that it had not greatly affected the original impression that it was a veiled appeal to physical force, and no man, he held, ought to use such language unless he himself was prepared to run the risk of following his own advice.

Mr. Commins declined to accept Lord Hartington's suggestion, and insisted that Mr. Forster's language was an insult for which no adequate justification had yet been offered.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach urged the House to bring this irregular discussion to a close; and after some remarks from Major Nolan, Mr. Courtney expressed regret that the Irish members had not more decidedly dissociated themselves from incitements to violence, and especially from Mr. Dillon's language with regard to the treatment of cattle. He agreed that the epithets "cowardly and wicked" were inapplicable to Mr. Dillon, but he could not acquit him of criminal and culpable negligence in not calculating the effect of his words.

Mr. Parnell said he entirely concurred in the speech of Mr. Dillon, with the exception of his language in regard to cattle, which was capable of misinterpretation, though he believed it referred to a superstition that men who took land under such circumstances would have neither grace nor favour. He claimed for the Land League that it had prevented many outrages, and saved the lives of many landlords; and with regard to the future he predicted that by the peaceful combinations which it would be able to form, it would prevent the Irish Executive Government and the Irish landlords dispossessing many tenants.

After a reply from Mr. Dillon, a division was taken on the question that the house do now adjourn, which was negatived by 127 to 21.

THE BERLIN PRESS AND M. GAMBETTA.

The reputed organ of Prince Bismarck in the Berlin Press preserved a discreet silence on the controversial topics in the visit of M. Grévy and the Presidents of the Chambers to Cherbourg until it could take, as it were, a bird's-eye view. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has now swooped, though very deliberately, upon the after-supper oration of M. Gambetta to the commercial travellers. Nothing more than a speech in which M. Gambetta referred to the situation of France as defined by the war of 1870 was wanted to excite the suspicions and susceptibilities of Berlin. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has now made itself the exponent of this feeling, and resumes the tone which distinguished it a year ago, when the Army Bill was about to be presented. If France has some satisfaction to expect from justice, the German writer infers that his nation is accused of having committed an injustice. Some charges Germans can bear with equanimity. They might endure to be menaced with the extortion at a future day of the left bank of their Rhine by an overwhelming French host. But they would resent attitudinize before the world as an injured innocent outrages the semi-official and semi-inspired admirer of the great Chancellor. In a flood of learned historical disquisition he proves that the balance of justice as between France and Germany is all the other way. Germany has always been the victim, France the spoiler. If at last the spirit of warlike rapine which has animated French rulers for three hundred years has been repressed, it is simply that justice thrown into the scale, together with "a strong and ready army," has inclined it on the side of Germany.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* is not at fault in its history. No Frenchman with any sense of equity would excuse the scandalous record of French wrongs against the neighbouring country. Alsace was won by an act of perfidious violence, and was used to devastate or intimidate the empire to which it naturally belonged. All that, however, is ancient history, as ought by this time to be the struggle by which Germany has recovered its old territory with interest. The worst case is why the Berlin journal should have thought it worth while to recall very painful recollections. Its explanation deserves the epithet our Berlin Correspondent has applied to it of being "very singular." The visit to Cherbourg was official. M. Gambetta did not go as M. Gambetta, but as the President of the Assembly accompanying with his fellow-President of the Senate, the Chief of the Republic. When tidings arrived in Germany of the supper at Cherbourg, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* regarded it much as a declaration of war. But it was the French nation which it heard raising the battle cry, and it was not for a journalist to raise the gauntlet. The Chancellor taking the waters at Kissingen, the Emperor shaking hands with Austria at Ischl, must be left free to conjure the storm or to defy it. That the German Press now denounces and expostulates is to be accepted by Europe joyfully as a reassurance of peace, rather than a provocation to conflict. While the Berlin *Zeitung* was still holding its breath, and listening for a watchword from the Franconian valleys, other sounds echoed from France. M. Grévy spoke peace at Dijon, and M. de Freycinet unfolded at Montauban a programme of legislation which showed that domestic and not foreign politics occupied the French Government. M. Gambetta's appeal to justice remained re corded; but the words of the President of the Republic and of his Prime Minister demonstrated that M. Gambetta is only M. Gambetta, and not France. With M. Gambetta the Berlin Press believes itself competent to measure swords; and if only M. Gambetta must be inferred to have meant all that his antagonist traces in his ten minutes' speech, the article does it very effectively. So downright, indeed, are the strokes the writer rains on the presumed armour of the democrat statesman that from the point of view of neutral Europe we suppose we ought to be grateful for the preliminary intimation that it is not France and Germany which are in collision, but only a Berlin journalist and a guest of a number of French commercial travellers. The misfortune is that after the journalist has with every appearance of satisfaction denied the voice of M. Gambetta to be the voice of France he proceeds to construct a variety of bellicose hypotheses on the apparent assumption that there is no difference between them. Europe is first told by the organ of the Imperial Chancellor that the expositions of M. Grévy and his Minister prove M. Gambetta's remarks not to come within the sphere of public interest. Immediately afterwards those very observations are adduced to demonstrate that peace on the western frontier of Germany is permanently insecure, and that confidence in its duration has received a hard, if not a fatal, blow.

If we drew from M. Gambetta's Cherbourg utterances the conclusions our Berlin contemporary draws, we should be more alarmed by the interpretation he places upon them of the will of Republican France to prosecute the plots of the Bourbons and Bonapartes against German unity than consoled by the pacific tone of the Dijon and Montauban discourses. Were we compelled to believe that M. Gambetta is "basing his future on the reputation of being a man of revenge," the friends of peace in Europe might despair. A word of positive agitation in this direction is, unhappily, of more weight than the native evidence of a hundred wise speeches by Presidents and Premiers. But for Germans to distort the few words at Cherbourg into an offensive manifesto against Germany is to listen to the suggestions of panic. Nothing more strongly marks the whole of French policy at the present time than a fixed determination to remain indefinitely at peace. A patriotic German can hardly except a patriotic Frenchman to express or feel pleasure at the results of the war between the two nations. An appeal to justice, however, so far as words can be of any import, is a disclaimer of an appeal to arms. With as much right as the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* forces M. Gambetta's reference to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to bear a martial construction, it might have gathered the same impression from his absolute silence on the subject. We wonder still more what it would have written had the Dictator of Tours enunciated a solemn resolution to look with cheerful content at the shifting of the national boundaries. A test of the futility of the gloomy warnings for which Berlin journalism makes the Cherbourg speech the text would be for German politicians to try to compile another from which they could derive nothing but confidence and assurance. The truth is that, so long as the Powers of Europe choose to preserve their present posture of war in peace, statesmen can neither speak nor be dumb without danger of scaring nations. London has lately had occasion to learn the perils of introducing pure air into contact with gas. The whole atmosphere of Europe is now a series of cells surcharged with gas, which the most colourless word from one like M. Gambetta or Prince Bismarck is able to explode in a moment. In a political atmosphere thus inflammable, with all Eastern Europe mined and countermined in every direction, with the whole of Western Asia in a condition of chaos, the "phenomenon" which causes "amazement and honest regret" is, not that a French orator appeals from the blind arbitrament of arms to what he considers justice, but that a German journalist should thereupon sound the tocsin among his countrymen. The only explanation is that German statesmen find it difficult to persuade their nation to tolerate the cruel sacrifices of a people in arms without some such night alarms as those by which commanders contrive in autumn manœuvres to keep their troops on the alert, it is a mistake by which Germany suffers more than France. In France the commercial instinct and agricultural energy are keen enough to continue their activity while the workers amuse themselves with visions of glory and revenge. German industry, on the contrary, lies dormant and lethargic until the word be given to disarm. Disarmament in the literal sense is a dream which States by this time have well-nigh abandoned. But it is superfluous misery to be fomenting in an interval of peace, however troubled, international hatreds which will survive even the afflictions of a bloody campaign.—*Times.*

The *Times'* Berlin Correspondent gives the following version of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's* remarks:—Only once, contends the article, has war with France been begun by Germany, and that in 1792, when the forbidden suppression of the States in Alsace compelled the Empire to draw the sword; but, says the plainly inspired writer:—

"If Germany's future was then once thought to be secured by intervention in the domestic affairs of France that was a political folly which will never again commit. We have had the impression hitherto that the statesmen of the French Republic would pursue more peaceful ways than the Bourbons and the Bonapartist Emperors, and M. Gambetta especially had acquired the reputation of being a friend, nay, almost a pledge of peace, and if his speach of the 9th inst. shows that he renounces this name and is tired of this *rôle*, and that he will rather base his future on the reputation of being a man of revenge, this unexpected phenomenon does not occasion a panic in Germany, but certainly amazement and honest regret. Germany's policy will remain precisely as specific as before, but the utterances of M. Gambetta have given a hard blow to confidence in duration of the peace, which in France, no less than in Germany, is the foundation of all economical prosperity. We do not, it is true, in consequence thereof see complications ahead, but that speech certainly proves that the war party among the Republicans has just as many adherents as among the Monarchists, and in particular it is a surprising fact that an influential statesman like M. Gambetta should belong to the war party." Then recurring to M. Gambetta's hopes in the operation of historical justice, the writer essays to show that this is the very principle which justified Germany in reconquering the territory snatched from her by Louis and Napoleon, and then proceeds:—

"If Republican France, under the guidance of M. Gambetta, is inclined to continue the Monarchical traditions of Louis XIV. and XV. as well as of the Napoleons, we must unfortunately familiarize ourselves with the thought that peace on our Western frontier will remain insecure; only the pacific majority of both nations must know who it is who now menaces that peace so desirable for all. Germany will not grow weary of proving by its national policy that it wishes to preserve peace and abhors war. We can also state with satisfaction that our pacific policy during the years since the nation has realized its claims to national unity has been successful as no one now gives credence to the calumnies which would make out Germany to be devising schemes of conquest in any direction whatever after the French example."

The article thus concludes:—

"We regret that the warlike spirit animating our neighbours now as 300 years ago compels us to seek our security in a strong and ready army. More than this security we seek not, but we are willed to find it and confident of being able to do so."

RUSSIAN REFORM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.

THE ukase of the 18th is certainly a most important one, equally, if not more so than that of February last, by which the Supreme Commission was created. But the full force of the decree has hardly yet been appreciated even here upon the spot. And without looking at it attentively it is not easy to see all that it means to convey. By this document Russian society is, in the first place, relieved from the extraordinary *regime* of the Supreme Executive Commission, and reverts to the regular fixed laws of the Empire; and it may be remarked by the way that this extraordinary *regime* thanks to the skill and wisdom of General Melikoff, has worked far better and with less friction than the regular laws in the same circumstances. It has been a pacifying *regime*, and in that direction has been completely successful. Therefore His Majesty suppresses the Supreme Commission and transfers its extraordinary business to the Ministry of the Interior. General Loris Melikoff is likewise transferred to this Ministry as its chief, with a considerable extension of authority; and reference to the terms of the ukase will show that in this new capacity, especially by reason of its being of a more permanent character, General Melikoff has very much more power than before. If ever Count Melikoff deserved the distinction of dictator, which some foreign journals gave him at first, he merits it much more in this new position; but, happily, the unpretentious and able brain of the Czar's Chief Councillor is out of keeping with such a title. He has the same rights as were given to him as the head of the Supreme Commission—full authority in all matters connected with State offences, the right to call in the members of the late Commission for consultation, and all authorities of the Empire are to address themselves to him as they were commanded to do in February last. It is still a tremendous power for any one man to have in an empire like Russia, and yet its concentration in General Melikoff gives a feeling of security even of wider liberty and is a guarantee that it will never be abused. He is the first man in the Czar's Empire to-day. Referring to the great ukase in question we find that the next point of interest, and that which is regarded for the moment as a stupendous reform for Russia, is the abolition of the third section of secret police. But in the next paragraph we read the decision is announced that His Majesty decrees that the business of the Third Section shall be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, pending the establishment of a "Department of State Police" in that same Ministry, and that General Melikoff is to become Chief of the Gendarmerie, with all his rights. The Chief of the Gendarmerie is the title by which the Chief of the Third Section has always been known executively. Therefore, the abolition of the Third Section is simply a transference of the famous secret police from the Czar's Chancery to the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. If so, as certainly seems to be the case, the new Department of State Police will merely be an old friend with a new face. We all admit that under the sway of General Melikoff no more danger is to be apprehended from such a body than would be possible from an ordinary detective force; but will General Melikoff live for ever or not cease at some time or other from his public labours, and may not things then drift back into their old channels? Nobody will ever seriously believe in the abolition of the Russian secret police until that dreaded building on the Fontanka Canal in St. Petersburg is swept away, with all its dark secrets. I have often dreamt of an infuriated Russian mob of the future making an onslaught upon that Russian Bastille, and, strangely enough, as though intent upon preventing any such contingency and evidently in a spirit of irony, General Melikoff intends to locate himself in that very building, with his new and enlarged Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The other change proclaimed in the ukase is the separation of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs from the Ministry of the Interior, evidently for the purpose of creating a post for the ex-Minister of the Interior, Privy Councillor Makoff, who will be Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and also of Foreign Religions. The latter incongruous element in the new Ministry must have been thrown in as a sort of makeweight.

Altogether, the new ukase, although giving the prospect of a fresh start for Russia in the path of reform, is little more than the old one considerably changing about, but it is sincerely hoped that this is only preparation for further progress. In any case the only thing apparent at this moment is that an obnoxious state of temporary law has been suppressed and a great change in administrative names and places has been effected, all with consummate ability, but no real tangible reforms have yet made their appearance. As long, however, as General Loris Melikoff is with us there is sure and certain hope for the future.—*Times.*

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ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
With best horizontal movements, jewelled in many holes, in elegant gold hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases, plain, tastefully engraved, or beautifully enamelled colours, keyless priced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 400.
Non-keyless priced from Rs. 160 to Rs. 225. Set with gems from Rs. 225 to Rs. 900.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Of English make, with highly finished jewelled lever escapement movements, enamelled dial with small seconds, plain or compensated balance, strict hunting or half hunting or open crystal face cases, plain, engine turned or richly engraved.
Keyless priced Rs. 290 to 430.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 225 to Rs. 350.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.
Keyless priced from Rs. 158 to Rs. 225.
Non-keyless priced Rs. 85 to Rs. 180.
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THE ALUMINIUM, OR SILVER KEYLESS WATCH.
In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
In Aluminium Case, Rs. 40 Cash.
Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.
HAMILTON AND CO.,
Next door National Bank, Bombay.
August 23rd, 1880.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
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NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe 20 0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill 15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets 13 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie 20 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats 18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt 15 0
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets 12 8
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ... ... each 9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt 9 0
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt 9 8
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light 10 0
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat ... 9 8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality 16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality 12 8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps.., ... 7 0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes 5 8
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1815.
WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.
COGNACS IN WOOD.
Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a. Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy 10 8 10 12
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MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.
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Per Im. Gall.... ... ... 8 9 9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls. 216 0 236 0
FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.
Cash. Rs. a. Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon 8 12 9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons... ... ...242 0 256 0
Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BLUE, OR BLACK, Rs. 42 to Rs. 55.
A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Coatings for Selection.
DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in Each Rupee Returned to Cash Purchasers.
HOAR & CO.,—TAILORS.—BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY AND POONA,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.
A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.
Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs, Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.
Ladies' Gold Watches, Keyless, Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beatifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless, German Silver, Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.
An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.
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